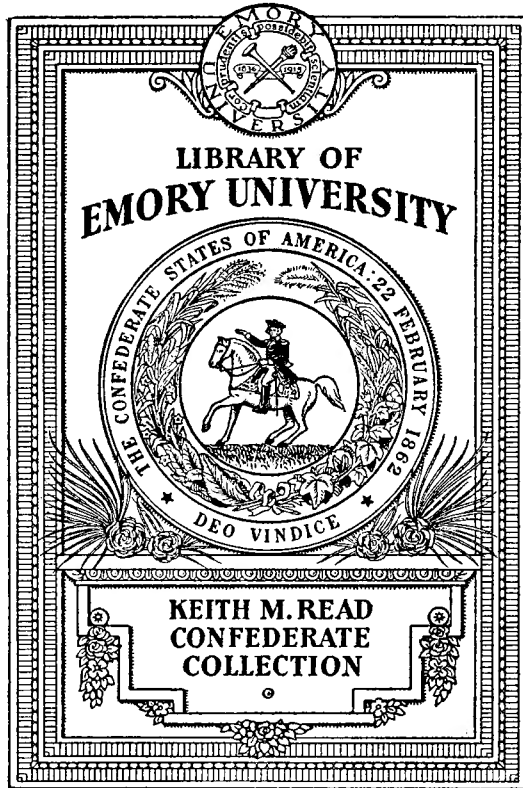


Veteran Association
Fifth
New York Volunteer Infantry
"Duryee Zouaves"



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JUN 7 1940



MONUMENT AT MANASSAS, VA.

Monument

Erected by the State of New York
September 29, 1906

To Commemorate the Heroic Services
of the
Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry
(Duryee Zouaves)

HERE, ABOUT 4 P. M., AUGUST 30, 1862, THE REGIMENT, 462 STRONG, SUPPORTED HAZLETT'S BATTERY, "D" 5TH U. S. ARTILLERY, WHEN ATTACKED BY A DIVISION OF THE VICTORIOUS CONFEDERATES. THE REGIMENT STUBBORNLY WITHSTOOD THIS FORCE, AND CHECKED ITS ADVANCE, UNTIL THE BATTERY HAD WITHDRAWN.

IN HOLDING THIS POSITION, THE REGIMENT SUFFERED THE GREATEST LOSS OF LIFE SUSTAINED BY ANY INFANTRY REGIMENT, IN ANY BATTLE, DURING THE ENTIRE CIVIL WAR.

THE CASUALTIES WERE: KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED, 124; WOUNDED, 223. BOTH COLOR BEARERS, AND SEVEN OUT OF EIGHT OF THE COLOR GUARD, WERE KILLED; BUT THE COLORS WERE BROUGHT, WITH HONOR, OFF THE FIELD.

EAGLE PRESS, BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

Dedicatory Ceremonies

held on the

Battlefield of Manassas

or

Second Bull Run, Virginia

October 20th, 1906, and

May 30th (Memorial Day), 1907

under the auspices of the

Veteran Association of the Fifth Regiment of

New York Volunteer Infantry

“Duryee Zouaves”

Veteran Association
Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry
“Duryee Zouaves”

Organized, June 10, 1879

Incorporated, March 22, 1880

Re-incorporated, July 24, 1906

Board of Officers, 1906 and 1907

President, GEORGE A. MITCHELL

1st Vice-President, JOHN J. STRUBE

2d Vice-President, JOHN C. L. HAMILTON

Recording Secretary, JAMES B. FISKE

Financial Secretary, JOHN J. COLEMAN

Treasurer, ALFRED ATKINS

Sergeant-at-Arms, EDWARD CARROLL

Trustees

ANDREW COATS

JAMES MAHONEY

WILLIAM H. UCKELE

SAMUEL H. TUCKER

EDWARD WHITESIDE

Greeting

Friends, Comrades:—The Veteran Association of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, “Dur-
yee Zouaves,” presents this little volume as a token
of its appreciation of the many evidences of kindness
and co-operation received from time to time during
the long period of its existence.

The references made to the Fifth New York
Volunteers, its organization and its history, are
strictly authentic. The reports and extracts of re-
ports herein contained are official, they having been
copied from “The Records of the War of the Rebel-
lion,” a compilation prepared under the direction of
the Secretary of War, by Brevet-Lieutenant-Col-
onel Robert N. Scott, Third United States Artillery,
and published pursuant to Act of Congress, ap-
proved June 16, 1880.

The copies of letters and other documents of in-
terest, as also the dedicatory exercises and ad-
dresses, are correct, “Verbatim et literatum,” and
we trust you will find their perusal interesting and
instructive.

ANDREW COATS,
JAMES MAHONEY,
JOHN TREGASKIS,
EDWARD WHITESIDE,
JAMES B. FISKE, *Secy.,*
Committee.

“The Old Fifth”

THE Regiment, known officially as the “Fifth New York, Volunteer Infantry,” and otherwise known as “Duryee Zouaves,” was organized under the Proclamation of the President of the United States (Abraham Lincoln), issued April 15, 1861, calling upon the several Governors of the loyal States for seventy-five thousand men.

It was mustered into the State service, April 23, 1861, in Canal street, a little east of Broadway, New York City.

The organization was called at this time, “The First Regiment, Advance Guard.”

On the following day (April 24th) the men embarked on a steamer at Canal street, North River, and after a pleasant sail around the Battery and up the East River, it arrived at Fort Schuyler, where they were sworn into the United States Service, May 9, 1861.

The regiment left Fort Schuyler May 23, 1861, landing at the foot of East Fifteenth street, New York City.

After disembarking from the several steamers it was marched to the City Hall and was reviewed

by Mayor Wood, and many prominent civic and military officials.

It was then marched up Broadway to White street and through White and North Moore streets to the pier where it embarked on the steamship Alabama (Captain Schenck), bound for "Fortress Monroe."

The Regiment received its first baptism in blood at Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861, in which engagement six men were killed and thirteen were wounded.

We will not attempt to review the history of the Regiment in this brief sketch, but will content ourselves with saying that it passed through and participated in the battles around Richmond, on the Peninsula, at Manassas, Va., Antietam, Md., Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Its term of service having expired it was then sent home, and was mustered out of service at New York City, May 14, 1863.

The Regiment was composed of selected men and was officered by an excellent class of officers, a majority of them having held commissions in the National Guard, and some being graduates of West Point Academy. These conditions were favorable to the Regiment achieving its official dis-

inction of being in the front rank of "Fighting Regiments" (see Fox's Regimental losses), of the Civil War.

It was successively commanded by Colonel Abram Duryee, Brevet Major General U. S. V ; Colonel Gouverneur K. Warren, Major General U. S. V ; Colonel Hiram Duryea, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. V ; Colonel Cleveland Winslow, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Bethesda Church, Va., while commanding a regiment known as the Fifth Veteran Infantry.

The Regiment, under Colonel Warren and Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Duryea, built and garrisoned Fort Federal Hill and Fort Marshall, Baltimore, Md. It also built and served Batteries Nos. 1, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in front of Yorktown, Va. It maintained a splendid system of discipline and esprit de corps, was wonderfully proficient in drill and all the duties of a soldier.

Its record stands without a blemish, its colors, none of which were ever captured, are now deposited in the State archives at Albany, N. Y

The Veteran Association points with pride to its history.

The Monument

THE scheme of erecting a monument at Manassas, Va., on the Second Bull Run battlefield was suggested by Comrade James W Webb, formerly of Company F, Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, at a meeting of the Veteran Association held on the evening of October 23, 1902.

Comrade Webb recommended the scheme and said that if the Association would undertake such a task he would endeavor to secure an appropriation from the State in aid of it.

The Association unanimously adopted the recommendation and the President, Comrade James Mahoney, appointed Comrades Webb, Tregaskis and Fiske a committee to commence the work.

A bill was drafted and presented during the session of the Legislature of 1903. Earnest effort was made to secure a passage of the bill, but it failed and the work of the committee went for naught.

At the session of 1904 the bill was again pre-

sented, passed and signed by the Governor, but some of its provisions relative to the control of the work were unsatisfactory to the committee appointed by the Association, therefore an amended bill naming James W Webb, General Hiram Duryea, Alfred Atkins, John C. L. Hamilton, James B. Fiske, General J. E. Duryee, George A. Mitchell, John Tregaskis, Benjamin F. Finley, Andrew Coats, James Mahoney, Edward Whiteside, a commission to carry out its provisions was presented at the session of 1905, passed and became a law with the approval of the Governor June 1, 1905. The following is the full text of the bill:

CHAPTER 671.

AN ACT to amend chapter six hundred and seventy-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and four, "An act to provide for the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the services of the Fifth Regiment, New York State Volunteer Infantry (Duryee Zouaves), who were engaged in the battle of Second Bull Run, or Manassas Plains, Va., and making an appropriation therefore," relative to the appointment of commissioners to procure a site and defining their powers and duties.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter six hundred and seventy-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and four, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the services of the Fifth Regiment, New York State Volunteer Infantry (Duryee Zouaves), who were engaged in the battle of Second Bull Run, or Manassas Plains, Va., and making an appropriation therefor," is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The following named persons are hereby appointed commissioners, and are hereby authorized and directed, as such, to procure a site to be selected by them on the battlefield of Second Bull Run, or Manassas Plains, State of Virginia, and erect thereon a monument to the Fifth Regiment of New York State Volunteer Infantry (Duryee Zouaves), namely: Alfred Atkins, James B. Fiske, Benjamin F. Finley, James W. Webb, John Tregaskis, Edward Whiteside, Andrew Coats, Jacob E. Duryee, James Mahoney, Hiram Duryea, George A. Mitchell, John C. L. Hamilton, of the surviving members of the Fifth Regi-

ment, New York State Volunteer Infantry (Dur-
yee Zouaves), which Regiment was engaged in
the second battle of Bull Run, or Manassas Plains,
Va., August 30, 1862, at an expense not to ex-
ceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and the
sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof
as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for
the proper carrying out of the provisions of this
act, the same to be paid by the Treasurer on the
warrant of the Comptroller, on proper vouchers,
duly certified by the presiding officer of said Board
of Commissioners.

2. Said chapter is hereby amended by insert-
ing therein three new sections, to be sections two,
three and four, and to read as follows:

SECTION 2. Said commissioners shall have
full power to approve and adopt a plan for the
said monument and to have the same erected in ac-
cordance therewith; provided, however, that said
monument shall bear upon some part thereof, con-
spicuously, the coat-of-arms of the State of New
York, and other insignia, such statement of the
military history of such Regiment as shall be
practicable and appropriate; and provided, also,
that the entire expense of the site and monument

and of all expenses incidental thereto is not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. Said commissioners shall organize by electing from its number a chairman or presiding officer, secretary and treasurer, and shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary or convenient to carry out the acts and duties relating to the matter hereby entrusted to such commission.

SECTION 4. The monument hereinbefore provided to be erected, together with the site whereon it is to be erected and the right of approach thereto, shall, when said monument is dedicated, be transferred to the custody of the New York Commissioners for the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, as provided in chapter three hundred and seventeen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

In pursuance of this law the commission organized, electing James W Webb chairman, James B. Fiske, secretary and Benjamin F Finley, treasurer, and divided itself into sub-committees, namely Com-

mittee on Finance, Site, Design, Tablet and Transportation.

On the 27th of November, 1905, the commission sustained a severe blow by the death of our much esteemed Comrade Finley, thereby causing a vacancy in the office of treasurer.

Comrade Atkins consented to serve and was therefore elected to fill the vacancy.

The commission performed the multitudinous duties which came before them from time to time with as much expedition as possible.

Many of these duties were arduous and trying, but they were, after many delays and postponements, rewarded by seeing the completion of their labor of love.

October 20, 1906, was finally named for dedication, accordingly notices were issued, transportation secured, and at midnight of October 19 our party left Jersey City via Pennsylvania Railway en route for Washington.

After breakfasting in the Capitol City on the morning of the 20th, we assembled in the depot and entrained on the Southern Railway for Wellington, Va.

The Dedication

The monument erected on the historic battlefield of Manassas, Va., in memory of those who gave up their lives, and in honor of those who survived that bloody and unequal struggle, after unavoidable delay and postponement, was finally unveiled and dedicated Saturday, October 20, 1906, in the midst of a severe rainstorm, causing great risk and discomfort to those who had journeyed from the North to witness the ceremony.

The programme prepared by the committee of arrangements with reference to the dedication was strictly carried out, although some of the details leading up to it, were omitted. It was as follows

1. MUSIC, "America" . MANASSAS BRASS BAND
2. INVOCATION BY THE REV. STANLEY G. DOREY,
Methodist Episcopal Church, Manassas, Va.
3. INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS JAMES W WEBB
Chairman Monument Commission.
4. UNVEILING MONUMENT . Comrade JOHN TREGASKIS
5. MUSIC, Patriotic Airs MANASSAS BAND
6. DEDICATION ADDRESS Secretary JAMES B. FISKE
7. RAISING FLAG, PRESENTED BY LAFAYETTE POST, No. 140,
EDW. CARROLL.
8. MUSIC, Star Spangled Banner . MANASSAS BAND
9. BENEDICTION . Rev. STANLEY G. DOREY

Mr Chairman, Survivors of the Confederate and Union Armies, Comrades of the Old Fifth.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have been requested to address you on this memorable and sacred occasion; not through any fitness for the task which I possess, nor from the right which might come from having participated with you in this engagement. I have been selected as a poor substitute for an earnest, able, loving Comrade, who was to have spoken to you to-day, but who is invalidated through wounds received on this field forty-four years ago.

To speak of the Fifth New York Vols. and its service during the war, should be an easy task for any man who served in its ranks. An orator would find in its remarkable record a theme prolific of deeds which make the heart beat quickly. He could eloquently enchant you with a recital of its history.

He might tell you, when, and where, and how it was organized, how it was officered from West Point, and the National Guard of the State of New York, and with what care its rank and file were selected from the youth of that period, respecting their physical condition, their character and their general intelligence.

He would doubtless dwell long and lovingly upon the brilliant services rendered by its four com-

mandants, Abram Duryee, Gouverneur K. Warren, Hiram Duryea and last, though by no means least, Cleveland Winslow. And you would not grow weary and impatient while standing here, if in spirit he essayed to lead you back through the long vista of years to camp life at Fort Schuyler. You would follow him closely in thought from there to Fortress Monroe, and again live over your experience in your first camp in Virginia.

Right here he would lead you to Big Bethel! The first real battle of the war, where you received your baptism in blood, on the tenth day of June, 1861, just one month after your muster into the United States service.

Then, after soldier life at Camp Hamilton, he would bring you back to Baltimore, and with you build the fort on "Federal Hill," in that great thriving city. Meanwhile, he might endeavor to remind you how, while there, *you enshrined yourselves in the hearts* of its people.

After a short visit to the eastern shore of Maryland, in which part of the Regiment participated, he would march with you to the peninsula.

With you he would again battle at Gaines' Mills and endure the hardships and the privations of the seven days' retreat.

Finally, my Comrades, he would marshal you upon this historic field, where, on the 30th day of August, 1862, as the sun was sinking in the West, you so bravely, but so hopelessly, contended.

My Comrades, all this, though indelibly impressed upon the tablets of your memory, would interest you, and stir your founts of feeling. You would not grow impatient during its recital, came it from lips trained in fascinating oratory.

It is not my intention to weary you in dull monotone and homely diction with the musty details of your active service. Since the close of the war, the State of New York has erected her memorials upon the battlefields of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg and other fields of renown, to commemorate the heroism of her sons, but it remained for one of our own number to conceive the scheme of placing a monument here, and to suggest its appropriateness at a meeting of our Veteran Association, held on the evening of Thursday, October 23, 1902.

“Honor to whom honor is due.”

Therefore, to our Chairman, James W Webb, formerly of Company F, of the Old Fifth, we are in a great measure indebted for this memorial. It was he who conceived the scheme, and who put the

machinery to work, which culminates to-day in this dedication. If any person present thinks the task has been an easy one, let him confer with Comrade Webb.

I will not lead you through the ramifications of the work. Sufficient it is to say, that the Association approved of Comrade Webb's suggestion and its President, George A. Mitchell, appointed James W. Webb, John Tregaskis and James B. Fiske, a Committee to carry forward the work.

This Committee subsequently added to their number the names of Gen. Hiram Duryea, Gen. Jacob E. Duryea, Andrew Coats, Alfred Atkins, George A. Mitchell, Benjamin F. Finley, James Mahoney, Edward Whiteside and John C. L. Hamilton.

A bill was presented to the New York State legislature asking for an appropriation. After two years of prodigious labor on the part of Comrade Webb, the bill granting the appropriation and naming the twelve comrades as a commission to carry out its provisions, *was passed and signed by Governor Odell.*

In his earnest zeal and untiring application, Comrade Webb was supported by the individual members of the Commission.

Too much praise cannot be given General HIRAM DURYEA, who immediately identified himself with the movement, and by his advice and his generous financial assistance, rendered invaluable aid, his zeal was a reflex of his sincere love for his old command.

We must not forget that in Comrade Tregaskis, our Chairman had a persistent, strenuous and indefatigable aid. Without his assistance, the work of the Chairman would have become almost insurmountable.

Comrade Coats has woven the sentences which briefly, but graphically, tell the story of the battle on yon tablet.

Comrade Atkins has carefully looked after the finances. Comrades Mitchell, Mahoney, and the others of the Commission, ably assisted the Chairman, and through combined effort, encouraged greatly by subscriptions from the survivors of the Regiment, the work has been completed.

This monument, erected by the State of New York, to commemorate the services of the Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, "*Duryee Zouaves*," is now ready for dedication.

It was not conceived in hatred, neither has it been erected to foster prejudice or revive the animosities which existed during that greatest of all

wars. Nay! Nay! my friends, such were not the promptings of our hearts, neither in the conception, nor the erection. We dedicate it to-day in loving kindness and in holy reverence of the brave men, living and dead, who were on this spot on the 30th day of August, 1862, and who, though overwhelmed, *stood their ground like men*, and gave an exhibition of valor rarely, if ever, equalled, and never excelled on any battlefield in the history of the world, thereby advancing a standard of American manhood which should commend itself to all our people, regardless of the section from which they come.

It was such exhibitions of bravery and unflinching manhood, shown alike by the Confederate and Union armies, *that made the whole world wonder*, and which commands for us, to-day, the respect and admiration of the nations of the earth.

My friends, as I said in the beginning, I am addressing you here as proxy. It was the wish of our Association that the address be made here to-day by our much beloved Comrade, Andrew Coats, of Company E, of our Regiment. I echo the sentiment of every survivor, when I say that I keenly regret his absence. In the earnestness of his zeal, while suffering from his afflictions, he has written for us an address which, with your permission and attention, I will now endeavor to read.

Comrade Coats's Address

Mr. Chairman, Soldier Comrades of the Confederate Army, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, Comrades of the Old Fifth New York, and you Younger Friends, who have grown up since our Civil War:—It is at the urgent request of my old comrades that I address you; I am here to make a few remarks concerning the tragic events which were enacted on this field on the 30th day of August, forty-four years ago.

We are here to dedicate a monument in memory of the gallant Regiment that stood here on that day. There stands the humble stone; the tablet upon it tells in a few words the gist of the story and leaves little of general importance to be told. But, as an old member of the Regiment, and a participant in the events which the monument is designed to commemorate, I would be unworthy of the honor which has been conferred upon me, if I did not add a little to the story that is so briefly told by the tablet.

Our Regiment had just passed through the arduous and trying campaign of the Peninsula. We

had been through four long weary months of the most active of active service. Marching through deep sticky mud; sleeping out in the open fields, under the drenching rains of Old Virginia's semi-tropical climate; digging trenches and building batteries in front of Yorktown; fighting our way, day by day, up the Peninsula, until we were so close to Richmond that the sound of the bells of that city could be heard in our camp. Then came the desperate attack of General Lee, which was followed by a change of base on the part of the Union General—and the change of base always seemed to us poor privates very much like a retreat. But our Regiment had been able to hold every position in which it had been placed, and had covered itself with glory in the desperate and bloody Battle of Gaines' Mills during the seven days fighting. Then followed a short resting spell at Harrison's Landing on the banks of the James River.

But we were soon marching again, this time it was down the Peninsula to Newport News, where we embarked on a steamboat that carried us to Aquia Creek on the Potomac, where we entrained on freight cars and were carried to Falmouth, just across the river from Fredericksburg. We at once resumed marching, but, for the first time in the Reg-

iment's experience, there was no forced marching, just trudging along with frequent short rests.

Once in a while we would see a dead cavalry horse, sometimes both horse and rider would be lying dead by the roadside. It looked as if there had been a running fight going on for miles along the road. But on Friday, the 29th of August, we could plainly hear the boom-boom of distant cannon, and towards nightfall we could plainly hear volleys of musketry along with the booming of the heavier guns, but the conflict seemed to be a long way off. On Saturday morning we renewed our marching and we could still hear the sounds of fighting, but it seemed to be many miles away.

Towards noon we passed several Regiments that were halted and resting in camp by the roadside. As we passed these Regiments they cheered us and honored us in very flattering remarks. Still there was no sign that we were within many miles of severe fighting. Towards noon the Regiment formed in column and rested in a small hollow on the left of the road, where the most of the boys lay down and munched a frugal lunch of "hard tack"; and some made coffee, or tea, in their tin cups. Soon we saw a few cavalrymen galloping up the road, one of them did not seek to break in the fence, through

which the Regiment had passed, but jumped his horse over the fence, and coming down to where we lay he called out, "How are you, boys?" We immediately recognized that it was Judson Kilpatrick, the famous Cavalry General, who began his brilliant military career as Captain of Company H of our Regiment. He, with his small escort, soon galloped off and then we saw a battery of artillery coming up the road. We were called to "Attention!" and marched up the road a mile or so, until we reached a point in the road almost directly to the right of where we now stand. We then halted, and the men at the head of the column were told to break a hole in the fence, to let the battery get into position; little Johnnie Carrol, who was acting Sergeant in Company E, which was on the right of the line, called on me to help him tear down the fence. While we were engaged in making the gap in the fence, a few shells came screaming over in our direction, one of them burst right near us and splintered the rails that we were taking down. Johnnie, after recovering from the surprise of the shell's bursting, said, with that knowing smile which was characteristic of his dry humor. "All right! if the Johnnies want to take down the fence I'm willing to stand aside." Another of the shells burst on the right of the road,

where I saw a lot of regulars in close column, and I saw several of the men knocked down. Fortunately, only a few shells were fired—probably some reserve guns of the enemy saw the dust arising from our marching and sent a few shots over as feelers. However, our Regiment side-stepped to the left of the road, the battery galloped up into position, then we marched up and deployed to the left and front of the battery. As soon as the battery began firing, I, being on the extreme right of our Regiment, went over to see what they were firing at. I saw that they were sending an oblique fire towards a well-defined part of the enemy's line of battle, which was plainly in view, about a mile, or a mile and a half, from the battery. I had hardly returned to my place in line when I heard "Attention Battalion!" shouted from our left. There was a moment's stillness and then—bang! bang! bang, bang, bang! came the sound of shots from the woods directly in our front, followed by a terrific volley of musketry, the bullets from which came hurtling through the air with a sound like that which would be made by an immense flock of partridges, and numbers of our men fell wounded or dead. There we stood like statues—we could not see any enemy—but we saw streaks of smoke drifting between the trees. In a moment or

two, which at that time seemed an eternity, we could see, here and there, men coming towards us, loading their guns as they came. A few of our men impatiently made ready to fire, but a shout went forth, "Don't fire! those men belong to the Tenth!" The musketry was now incessant, and the poor boys of the Tenth, who had been deployed in the woods in front of us, were being overwhelmed and crushed back. From where I stood I could see their little fat Major using the flat of his sword on some of his men who seemed in a hurry to fall back; but they could not hold their position against such odds, and, at last, as they reached the edge of the woods they ran for our line. All this time our Regiment had to refrain from firing, because the men of the Tenth were scattered in front of us. But a little beyond our right, the extension of the Confederate line, which had not met any of the Tenth, came out of the woods, in good alignment, and made for the battery; a group of us on the extreme right of E Company, which was the right flank company, opened fire to the right oblique, which had the effect of immediately halting their advance as they saw that they were getting too far ahead of their line; this short halt enabled the battery to gallop to the rear. As soon as the skirmish line of the Tenth

came rushing through our ranks the enemy's line of battle had reached the edge of the woods, where they halted and began pouring in a withering fire upon us. For a short time the Regiment tried to fight back the overwhelming force that was pouring in a fearful stream of destruction and death upon it, but the stream became a torrent, as the right and left flanks of the enemy almost surrounded us. War has been designated as Hell, and *I can assure you that where the Regiment stood that day was the very vortex of Hell.* Not only were men wounded, or killed, but they were riddled. I believe that if the Regiment had marched on to that field that day without their colors, not a man would have marched back, but when the entire Color Guard was wiped out, both of the Color Bearers and all but one of the Color Guard killed, the men who grabbed the colors carried them to the rear, and *about one-quarter of those who marched on to this field rallied around the colors when they were marched to the rear* This, my friends, is a brief glance of what I saw that day—a bare outline of what was seen by one poor frightened private who was shot, and left on the field. If, by any process you could properly enlarge and multiply this crude story by several hundredfold, then you might get a faint idea of

the terrible tragedy that was enacted here forty-four years ago.

I might continue the story of the sad events of that fatal day, and speak of the fearful sufferings of our wounded and dying who lay on the field that Saturday night, for there was not a soul to help them, and as darkness fell upon the field the heavens opened their flood gates, and the lightning and thunder outdid, in flash and roar, the cannonading of the afternoon. But I deem it better to let the dim mists that enshroud the past, hide those harrowing incidents from present view.

The record of the killed was appalling—greater than any other Regiment suffered in one engagement during the entire period of our Civil War.

The record of the wounded was even more sad, because it represented more sorrow and suffering—suffering and sorrow that have extended to the present day and which will continue until the last member of the old Fifth shall have passed over to the grand encampment on the further shore of the River of Time. But while I decline to dwell upon the harrowing story of the sufferings endured by our wounded. I am sure that you will pardon me if I recite an incident that happened in that connection.

On Monday, two days after the fight, numbers of our wounded were carried by the Confederates through the woods in front of our former line of battle and placed under the shelter of some large shade trees, not far from the roadside. The Confederate surgeons had been busy all Sunday attending to their own wounded, and were then taking up our most seriously wounded and looking after them. The operating table was an old door, resting on the heads of two barrels, and gruesome heaps of amputated legs, arms, hands, feet, fingers and toes were piled up close by, while long rows of maimed, wounded soldiers lay there without a mouthful of food or nourishment to brace their weakened bodies and fainting spirits.

I saw a Confederate General officer ride over to where the surgeons were busy at work, the chief surgeon had just finished an amputation, and, turning around saw and saluted the General, who had been watching the operation. The surgeon asked the General why food had not been sent over for the wounded prisoners. The General replied that there was very little food for their own wounded, and that he had none for the Yankee wounded. In a moment the Confederate surgeon was in a blaze of anger, he denounced in very forcible language all

those who might be responsible for such a state of affairs.

The General talked firmly to him and told him to “keep cool” and not to go too far, or he might get into trouble. *“Trouble,” the doctor yelled, “No trouble that I shall ever get into can be as bad as this to me, to see maimed and suffering fellow-men lying here starving to death.”*

The General said: “We cannot help it, we have not food enough for our own troops.”

The doctor became livid with anger, raising his clenched fists above his head he shook them at the General and exclaimed loudly: *“Then in God’s name, let us give up this cruel struggle; if we cannot carry on the conflict in a decent and civilized way, then let us give in and quit, no cause can hope to succeed if it permits such cruelty.”*

The General wheeled his horse and rode away, and the surgeon, with tears welling up in his eyes, turned around and resumed his sad and trying duty.

It may be asked: *“Why was this monument erected on the field of a Union defeat and on the scene of a Regimental disaster?”* I will tell you why. The monument was erected here because on this spot was enacted a glorious example of the noblest virtue of the human race—Self-sacrifice on

the Altar of Duty—every man who fell here won a victory over himself, and we are told in the Great Book that “he who controlleth himself is greater than he that taketh a city; and the same Great Book tells us further that, “Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends;” and on this field our Comrades gave up their lives for the sake of their country, and to further the advance of human progress throughout the world.

It is strange that most of the instances of this noble self-sacrifice have been shown amid scenes of disaster and defeat.

The six hundred British cavalry who charged the Russian batteries, and thirty thousand Russian troops, met certain and inevitable defeat. But their heroic self-sacrifice to duty has glorified them and made the story of their fatal and seemingly foolish charge a classic in song and story.

It was when his ship was sinking that Lawrence uttered those immortal words, “Don’t give up the ship.”

And it was amid destruction and death that the gallant crew of the United States warship *Cumberland* stood by their guns and refused to surrender when the Confederate ram *Merrimac* rammed and shot her to pieces at Hampton Roads. But those

brave men who stood serving their guns until their ship went to the bottom of the deep water at Newport News, though they lost their lives, still shall they live in the respect and love of the nation, as long as our country shall last.

It would be easy to cite example after example of glory being extracted from defeat, in fact, as I think over it, it seems that all the most brilliant examples shine out from the dark fields of defeat. When shall red-blooded men forget the brilliant and heroic charge of Pickett's brave Confederates across the bloody fields of Gettysburg? True they were defeated, but that does not detract from the heroism and bravery of their desperate charge.

It was impossible for our Regiment, under such adverse conditions, to win a victory against such an overwhelming force of the enemy. But they held their ground and died as brave men ought to die.

And that is why we are here, and why the State of New York has erected that stone to mark the spot where her brave sons died.

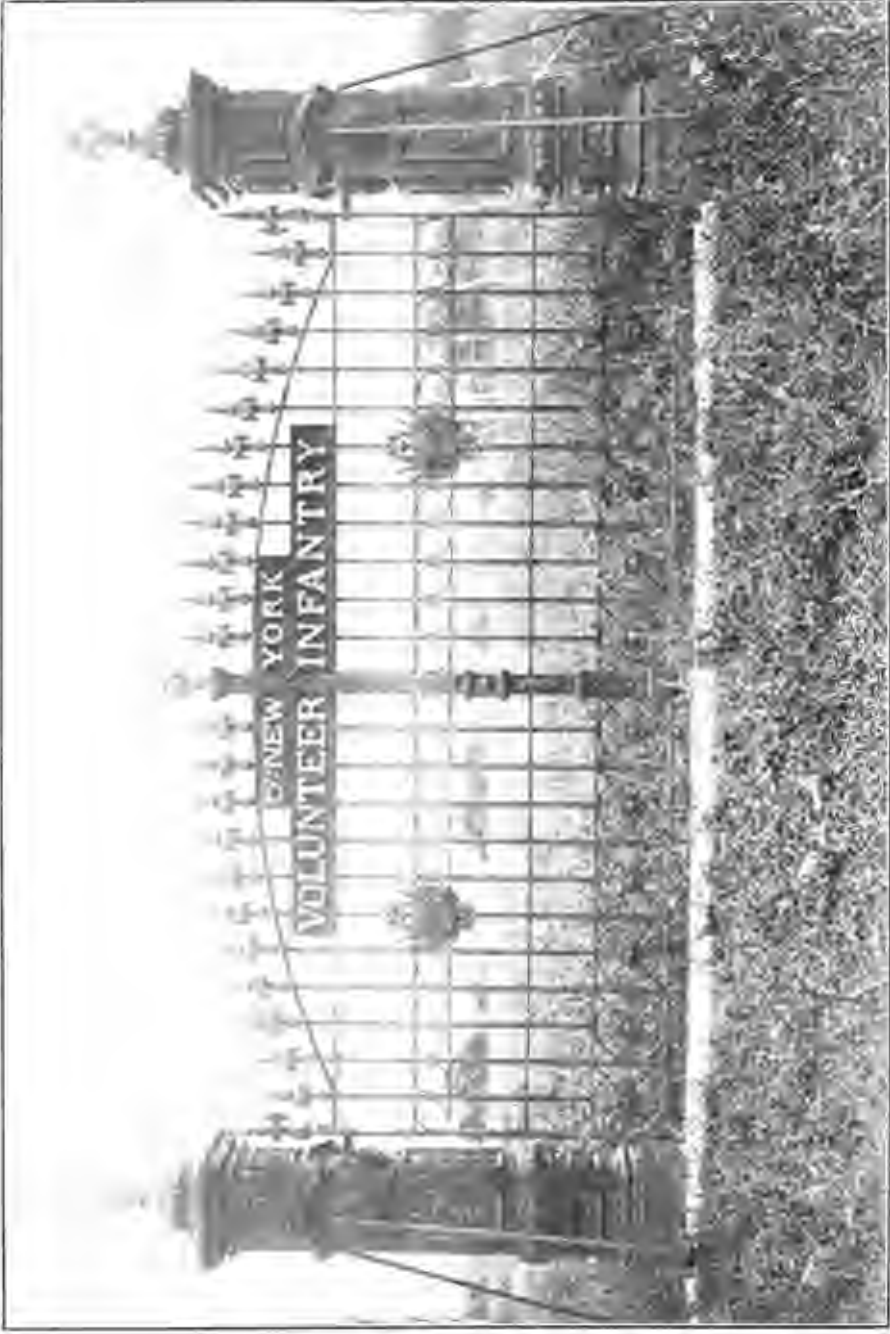
I think that I have said enough, pardon me if I have said too much.

Again we must leave our Comrades where they rest. *On Fame's eternal camping ground. Amen.*

Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and after refreshments had at the "Dogan House," under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the whole party repaired to the railway station at Wellington and boarded the train for Washington, wet, bedraggled and tired, but enthusiastic over the exciting events of the day.

The following named survivors of the Regiment, many of them accompanied by wives, sons, daughters and friends, were present at the dedication:

BLATZ, CHARLES	JONES, HARRY
BOYD, GILBERT	LANG, MAX
BREHM, CHAS. E.	LARSON, ERIC
CARROLL, EDWARD	MITCHELL, GEO. A.
CHRISTIAN, HENRY P	MAHONEY, JAMES
COLEMAN, JOHN J.	MEAGHER, DAN'L J.
COLLINS, JAMES	NEELEY, JOHN
DALY, ROBERT	POWELL, ABEL
DOREMUS, DAVID M.	QUINN, CHARLES
FISHER, FRANK C.	ROGERS, JOHN
FISKE, JAMES B.	SHELLWORTH, ALBERT
FORBES, C. V. G.	THAYER, ANDREW T.
FORFAR, ROBERT	TREGASKIS, JOHN
HANCOCK, JAMES	TUCKER, SAMUEL H.
HAMILTON, JOHN C. L.	TEASDALE, CHAS. E.
HEFFERMAN, JOHN	WEBB, JAMES W
HOYT, ALFRED	WHITESIDE, EDWARD
HENDRICKS, ARTHUR	WALKER WILLIAM



GATES, AT MANASSAS, VA.

The Gate and Grounds

The Veteran Association, the survivors of the Regiment, wherever they may be located, are everlastingly indebted to General Hiram Duryea for the interest which he took in the erection of the monument.

Without solicitation, but purely voluntary, he purchased from the Dogan family (residing on the battlefield, and owners of the property) about four acres of the ground covering all of that part of the field over which the Regiment fought, and in addition a strip one rod wide, and some hundreds of feet long, leading from the battlefield to the Warrenton pike.

This strip has been fashioned into a decent roadway, giving us the right of way, without trespass, and at the entrance to this road and facing the turnpike the General has caused to be erected at his own expense, a strong, durable and artistic gate (see illustration), on the front of which is emblazoned the legion, "Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry," and the roadway which it confronts is named, "Fifth New York Avenue."

This gate and the ground it guards has been transferred to the Association by the General and the transfer of the grounds has been recorded in the clerk's office of the County of Prince William, Va.

At a regular meeting of the Veteran Association of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry held at Headquarters, 149 Sixteenth street, corner Third avenue, New York City, on Thursday evening, November 22, 1906, the following resolution was offered by Comrade John Tregaskis and unanimously carried, *i. e.*

Resolved, That General Duryea be requested by the Association to specially dedicate the ground at Manassas, Va., purchased by him and conveyed to the Association, for the purpose of erecting thereon a monument in commemoration of the services of the Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, in such a manner and at such a time as he may deem proper.

The season being so far advanced, it was deemed advisable to delay the erection of the gates until the spring of 1907, when the frost had left the ground, thereby allowing the cement concrete used in the postholes to thoroughly and firmly set.

Accordingly in pursuance with the above resolution, General Duryea selected the following committee and invited them to accompany him to Manassas for the purpose of accepting the gates from the builder (Mr John R. Tillett, of Manassas, Va.), and presenting the same to the Association, through its President, and also to specially

dedicate the ground made sacred by the blood of our comrades of the "Old Fifth."

President George A. Mitchell, Secretary James B. Fiske, Andrew Coats, James Mahoney, John Tregaskis and Edward Whiteside were the committee named and all attended except Comrades Coats and Whiteside, both of whom were prevented by sickness.

The committee, accompanied by the General, met at the Jersey City depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Wednesday morning, May 29th ult., and entrained for the old battlefield, reaching Manassas in the early evening.

The committee repaired to the Prince William Hotel and after a substantial and refreshing dinner retired to their respective rooms and were soon lulled by "Old Morpheus" into gentle slumber.

On the morning of May 30th after partaking of a hearty breakfast, carriages were provided and a journey of seven miles over historic ground to the battlefield was commenced.

The gates were thoroughly examined, some slight changes suggested and finally accepted by General Duryea, who then proceeded with the ceremonies a detailed account of which is herewith given.

Dedicatory Services

held on the

**Second Bull Run Battlefield, Manassas District
Prince William County**

Virginia, May 30th, 1907

GENERAL HIRAM DURYEA,
GEORGE A. MITCHELL, Pres. of the Ass'n,
JAMES B. FISKE, Sec'y of the Ass'n,
JAMES MAHONEY,
JOHN TREGASKIS, } *Committee.*

Presentation of the Gates

By

General Hiram Duryea

PRESIDENT MITCHELL, COMRADES

With your approval, I have caused these gates to be erected, guarding the approach to ground sacred to us in our memory of our comrades who fell thereon.

And I now have a mournful pleasure in tendering the gates, as a gift, to you, President Mitchell, as representative of the organization, of the survivors of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry.

President Mitchell's Response

General Duryea, in behalf of the members of the Fifth New York Volunteers' Veteran Association, of which I have the honor to be President, I gratefully accept and heartily thank you for this voluntary and most laudable gift to the memory of our comrades who fell on this hallowed ground nearly 45 years ago.

To say that the Association appreciates to the fullest degree the part that you have so liberally, gratefully, gracefully performed in aiding the Association to so successfully carry out this tribute of respect to our fallen comrades, would, to say the least, be expressing it mildly.

General, by this act you have doubly endeared yourself to the survivors of the old Regiment, which you had the honor to command.

While in the field, by your sterling qualities and strict discipline, you gained the respect and admiration of the "Boys" under your command, and to this day they revere and honor your name.

I thank you again, General, for this and the many kind deeds you have rendered the Association; and we hope that your remaining years may be many, and that your health may remain unimpaired.

Dedicatory Address of General Hiram Duryea

at the dedication of the ground over which the Fifth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry fought at the battle of Manassas, or Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

Comrades: We are come upon a mission which moves us alike, to joy and to sorrow, for here on this field fell our comrades, battling valiantly for that cause for which we all took arms and for which we all would die: The preservation of the unity of our country and the maintenance and enforcement of the priceless civic rights founded and bequeathed to us by the fathers of our country.

Our comrades were dear to us; we were mutually bound by ties of love, wrought in the arduous toils, deprivations and hazards of war, and by our mutual baptism of fire and strife of battle.

We know them as we can never know other men, for they were tried before us in all the great qualities which challenge the admiration and commendation of men and brings one nearer to God, in a self-devotion to a righteous duty. We stand on holy ground! for this field was the altar of God. The Master said, "Greater love hath no man than

this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.”

Here, our comrades laid down their lives for love of country, for human right, for the love and service of man.

We sorrow at their loss, but we rejoice at their glorious death and achievements.

God grant that the fruits of their sacrifice be preserved to our country, that fraternity may be its spirit; that moderation and justice may animate our people and guide those chosen to administer the laws and guard the welfare of the Nation.

Here our comrades were immolated and we have come to set this land apart forever to their memory, conscious as we are that their heroism and sacrifice can never perish from the memory of man, and the history of our country; conscious as we are that their heroic deeds and glorious death wrought a more enduring monument to their fame and glory than any words or acts of ours, yet it is fitting, and our duty to be here, to have possessed ourselves of legal right to this land, and to proclaim its devotion to the honor of our glorious dead.

I, therefore, in the name of the survivors of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, by their authority duly vested in me, and in my own behalf as one of said survivors, now dedicate this land as described by metes, and bounds, in the conveyance

by which we possess it, and forever set it aside to the memory of the dead of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, on whatever field they fell. And as the prayers of the living may avail for the dead, we reverently pray God that His blessing may rest abundantly upon them, everyone. Amen.

At the conclusion of the simple but eloquent ceremonies, the committee returned to the Prince William Hotel for dinner, after which they entrained for Washington *en route* for New York.

At a regular meeting of the Veteran Association held at headquarters, 149 16th Street, corner of Third Avenue, New York, on the evening of June 13, 1907, after hearing the report of the Committee on Dedication, the following resolutions were presented by Secretary Fiske and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a life and character in which the principles of loyalty, patriotism, proper deportment, strict discipline and unquestioned bravery in time of war, and modest pride, true gentleness, benevolence, and Christian charity in time of peace, are strongly and harmoniously blended, such character cannot be embellished by honeyed words, or grandiloquent phrase; but when the possessor of these attributes seeks to perpetuate the name and fame of those who, torn and bleeding, sank to earth, while in defense of their flag and country; such acts arouse all the latent love and admiration within us.

We, therefore, extend to our old Commander, General HIRAM DURYEA, gratitude, which cannot be expressed in words ; love, sincere and all-pervading ; and reverence, from his old comrades.

Resolved, That we regard his gift of the ground on the Manassas field, over which the Fifth Regiment, of New York Volunteer Infantry, so heroically struggled on the afternoon of August 30, 1862, and the beautiful gates which guard the approach to that sacred spot, as an act of pure love, and veneration, for the men of the "Old Fifth," and as an evidence that he still retains, as of yore, faith and trust in his old comrades.

Resolved, That the beautiful sentiment pervading his eloquent utterances, and the feeling response of our President, George A Mitchell, on the occasion of the dedication on the site of our monument at Manasses, Va., May 30, 1907, finds a distinct echo in all our hearts.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon our minutes, and that a suitably engrossed copy of the same be forwarded to General HIRAM DURYEA.

GEORGE A. MITCHELL,
President.

JAMES B. FISKE,
Secretary.

Report of
Brigadier-General Sykes, U. S. Army

Commanding Second Division, of the
Battle of Gaines' Mill, Engagement at
Turkey Bridge, and Battle of Malvern Hill

HEADQUARTERS SYKES' DIVISION, CAMP NEAR
HARRISON'S LANDING, JULY 7, 1862.

Sir:—The events taking place since the 26th ultimo have followed each other so rapidly that they may well be included in one general summary, which I have the honor herewith to submit:

The enemy having attacked in force at Mechanicsville on the 26th of June, my command moved a short distance in that direction as a support and bivouacked for the night. Early on the 27th I retired to the position assigned me near New Cold Harbor, and subsequently to a second position, chosen to command the roads leading from New and Old Cold Harbor to Dispatch Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad.

My troops occupied the crest of a hill in an open field, partly covered by a fence and partly by the inequalities of the ground.

McGehee's house, in rear of my right center, was the commanding point of the position. At the

distance of 400 yards, my front was masked throughout by heavy timber, bordering a ravine, and where my left connected with other troops of Porter's Corps, a dense forest extended to the left and front. Under cover of this, the enemy was enabled to form his masses, protect them from our fire, and hurl them on our lines.

Weed's Battery, supported by the Fourth U. S. Infantry, occupied my right ~~and~~ commanded the approach from Old Cold Harbor. Then followed to the left the Third, Fourteenth, Twelfth, Sixth, Second, Tenth, Seventeenth and Eleventh U. S. Regular Infantry, Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers, with sections of Edwards' Battery at intervals along the line. These troops formed three Brigades. The First and Third, Colonels Buchanan and Warren, U. S. Army, were deployed; the Second, under Major Lovell, Tenth Infantry, was held in reserve.

About 11 A. M. the enemy appeared in some force beyond the ravine in front, and with his artillery endeavored to shake the center of my line of battle. From this hour till 2 P. M. his battalions being constantly strengthened, he made repeated attempts on the flanks and center of my line, and was as often driven back to his lair.

At noon, Tidball's Battery of Horse Artillery

reported to me and taking position on the right of Weed, these two Batteries broke up every attack of the enemy on our right flank and finally sent him scampering to his main body, on our left.

Matters now remained quiet for an hour. It was only the lull that precedes the storm.

At 3 P M. I directed Colonel Warren to throw forward his skirmishers and feel the enemy in the ravine. Desultory firing began, which soon deepened into a continuous roar, unvarying and unceasing until darkness set in and the conflict ceased. In this interval between 2 and 3 P M. the enemy had brought up his reserves, replenished his ammunition, and under cover of the forest heretofore mentioned, marshaled his legions for a grand attack. It was not one, but many, each of which was met and repulsed with a steady valor that could not be surpassed.

In these attacks the Fifth New York Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Duryea, and Second, Sixth, Twelfth and Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, were especially conspicuous.

The Fifth New York Volunteers were the peers of any troops on that hard fought field.

The Twelfth and Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, under Major Clitz and Captain O'Connell, advanced in the most perfect order in line, and,

heroically aiding Warren's Brigade (Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers), drove the enemy from our left and center far into the woods beyond.

In connection with this movement, the Third U. S. Infantry under Major Rossell, was thrown from its original position to the right and rear of the Twelfth and Fourteenth, and while in this exposed situation, boldly resisting the foe, the gallant Major lost his life.

It was now 5.30 P M. The enemy still continued to pour in fresh troops against 4,500 men, who had baffled him at every point since 11 in the morning. Their excess of strength compelled the Twelfth and Fourteenth to occupy the crest of a secondary ridge somewhat in rear of the position they had previously won. While holding it they were attacked in overwhelming numbers, the Twelfth decimated and Major Clitz severely, if not fatally, wounded. Around his fate, still shrouded in mystery, hangs the painful apprehension that a career so noble, so soldierly, so brave, has terminated on that field, whose honor he so gallantly upheld.

Previous to this a Brigade of Volunteers, under Colonel J. J. Bartlett, consisting of the Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Fifth Maine and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers

and Kingsbury's Battery, regular artillery, joined my command. Under my direction Colonel Bartlett posted the Regiments of his Brigade with great daring in front of and around McGehee's house and firmly maintained himself until the center of Porter's army was pierced, the troops in his front driven in, his left flank exposed, and his position no longer tenable.

Kingsbury's Battery (regulars) unlimbered on the crest of the ridge, near, and to the right of McGehee's house, and maintained its stand with great obstinacy, and effect until the enemy were upon it, and the infantry supports forced from the field.

In the early part of the action I was compelled to separate the sections of Captain Edward's Battery, but in their assigned positions they were admirably served and moving from the center to the front and center to the left were more exposed than any other guns in the division. One of these sections, near McGehee's house, held its ground until the final attack of the enemy, when, having all its chiefs of pieces killed or wounded, and its horses disabled, it was impossible to bring it off, and it fell a trophy to the foe.

Bartlett's troops now fell back to the foot of the hill. The Third, Twelfth and Fourteenth U. S. Infantry joined in this movement, covered by

Kingsbury's Battery, which taking a new front to the right and rear of its former one, and supported by the Third U. S. Infantry, held the rebels at bay until the troops had passed.

Weed's and Tidball's Batteries, with the Fourth U. S. Infantry, still kept their original position on the Old Cold Harbor road. The skillful handling of these guns during the battle prevented the enemy from turning my right flank, on which he made three distinct attacks, forced him to develop his own attack on the center and left of my line, and, with the assistance of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, cleared the way for themselves to retire to our new rendezvous.

This much for the right of my line. On the left, when the enemy had pushed back the troops opposed to him, the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth U. S. Infantry (which, though always under fire, had been my principal reserve) were brought forward in the handsomest manner, winning the admiration of their Brigade Commander, Major Lovell, by their wonderful coolness and steadiness; but the tide was too strong for them. Few in numbers, they could not stem it. Here also a small remnant of the Second Infantry, less than 70 strong, rallied near the outhouses of McGehee's farm, and, led by Captain Bond and Lieutenant

Grafius, Second Infantry, my assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant Foster, and my assistant Quartermaster, Lieutenant Parker, drove an entire Regiment of rebels from their path.

These Battalions, the rest of Lovell's Brigade, and Warren's troops exhausted and out of ammunition, sullenly retired along the slope in rear of McGehee's and united with the rest of the Division at its base. At this point, half a mile from the battlefield, my command remained until relieved, about 9.30 P M., by the Brigades of French and Meagher.

These Brigades were not in the action just closed. At midnight I was ordered to cross the Chickahominy. This was accomplished without confusion, and the troops bivouacked on the heights formerly occupied by the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and commanding the approaches from the river

At 6 P M. on the 28th, I resumed the march to White Oak Swamp, via Savage Station, and halted in rain and darkness at 2 in the morning. At dawn I continued my route, crossed the swamp at Brackett's Ford and occupied a position on the Charles City road near its junction with the New Market and Quaker roads, and in communication with the troops of General Couch.

In the afternoon (29th) the Division of General Hooker crossed the swamp and bivouacked in rear of my line. A Brigade under General Berry also approaching, I requested him to establish it on my right, which, with the assistance of Colonel Warren, who had reconnoitered the ground, was immediately done.

Early on the 30th, General Kearny having arrived with the remainder of his troops, my division was withdrawn and took up the March for Turkey Island Bridge. I reached the plateau of Malvern about 11 A. M. where agreeable to orders of General F. J. Porter, and assisted by Colonel G. K. Warren, Fifth New York Volunteers, all the available artillery was posted to control the approaches in our front.

Two Regiments of Buchanan's Brigade were thrown into a clump of pines on my extreme right. The other two supported Weed's Battery (regulars), and one of New York Volunteers. Chapman's Brigade, commanded by Major Lovell, Tenth Infantry, prolonged the line to the left, covering the guns of Edwards, Carlisle and Smead (regulars) and Captain Voegelee's Battery of New York Volunteers, Artillery Reserve. Warren's Brigade was thrown in the valley on the left and below the plateau, watching the river road from Richmond.

At a later hour he was supported by the Eleventh Infantry under Major Floyd Jones and strengthened by Martin's Battery of light 12-pounders, and a detachment of cavalry for outpost duty under Lieutenant Hess.

My troops then rested on their arms, while other corps of the army followed, and took up the ground assigned them on the plateau to the right and rear

Nothing could be more commanding than the line I held, and when in the course of the afternoon the enemy showed himself in front, the concentrated fire of our artillery smashed his Batteries to pieces, compelled him to leave his guns and six caissons on the ground and drove his infantry and cavalry ignominiously in retreat. He was not again heard from in that direction. ("A commissioned officer taken prisoner stated this column to have been 15,000 strong, with thirty guns and two Regiments of cavalry under Generals Homes and Wise.") Early on the 1st of July the enemy appeared beyond my extreme right, and in front of General Griffin. A lively cannonade began, and continued for a few hours. At 3 P. M., having gathered his columns, the attack was renewed with great violence. The heavy batteries on my line, under Colonel Tyler, First Connecticut; Captain

Carlisle, U. S. Army, and Voegelée, New York Volunteers, ranging far up the valley toward the enemy's approach, assisted in holding him at bay. This attack was mainly on the divisions of Morell and Couch.

After continuing for some hours with great intensity, I was directed to move in support and with the Brigades of Buchanan and Lovell marched to the field. Fortunately I arrived in time to assist in the defeat of the enemy

My troops were posted to cover the left of our line, though some of Buchanan's Regiments overlapped those of our own troops immediately in front. On getting into position, I discovered a strong movement of the rebels from the hill on their extreme right. Ignorant of our presence, they advanced with cheers and descended the opposite slope. I directed Captain O'Connell, commanding the Fourteenth Infantry, to reserve his fire until their flank was well exposed, then, giving the word, the Fourteenth poured in two or three well aimed volleys which so shattered the enemy that he fled to the rear in confusion and disorder. It was now quite dark, and this closed the fight on the left. The Third and Fourth U. S. Infantry were partly engaged on the right, meeting with some loss.

The Brigades bivouacked on the battlefield.

At midnight, Lovell's Brigade was ordered to retire, while Buchanan's held its ground as a rear guard to cover the withdrawal of the army. My Third Brigade (Warren's), still in position on the river road, was directed to head the column en route to James River, but the stream of troops hurrying along the highway shut him out from the lead. Seeing this I held the Second and Third Brigades in hand, with a view to support the rear guard, if necessary, and permitted the army heretofore on the plateau of Malvern to pass. At 6 A. M. the road was clear, when I moved to Harrison's Landing.

Buchanan's Brigade, forming part of the rear guard, under Colonel Averell, in the face of the enemy, covered the withdrawal of the army and was the last to leave the plateau.

On the following day, after being under arms and moving out to meet the enemy, I encamped in my present position. In the various operations, extending from the 26th of June to the 3d of July, it is almost impossible that any one report striving to embody and harmonize a dozen others should succeed. Where this harmony is wanting. I beg to refer to the reports of Brigade and Regimental

Commanders and ask for them the consideration they deserve.

Those of Colonel Buchanan, Colonel Warren, and Major Lovell are particularly explicit and satisfactory.

It is my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the General commanding, the services of Colonel R. C. Buchanan, Fourth U. S. Infantry; Major C. S. Lovell, Tenth U. S. Infantry, and Colonel G. K. Warren, Fifth New York Volunteers, Brigade commanders, and to add that their zealous co-operation in all our movements, gallantry, fortitude and management of their troops left me nothing to direct or advise.

The continued illness of Lieutenant Colonel Chapman, Third Infantry, commander of the Second Brigade, deprived me of his valuable services in the battle herein described. Though still feeble he took the head of his Brigade on the evening of the 30th, but was unable to command it on the following day. Colonel Warren, with the practical experience of an accomplished engineer, his untiring industry, unceasing energy and unsurpassed gallantry upon the field, won for himself promotion, which cannot be too soon, or more worthily bestowed.

To my personal staff I am under great obliga-

tions. Lieutenant S. A. Foster, Sixth Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant James A. Snyder, Third Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant T. D. Parker, Second Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Henry Inman, Seventeenth Infantry, acting Commissioner of Subsistence, were zealous, gallant and active. Their duties constant and dangerous, were performed just as I desired.

I had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant Parker, killed near the close of the action of the 27th, and the further services of Lieutenant Inman, severely wounded on the same day.

Lieutenant Parker had recently won his commission, adorned it, and had endeared himself to his comrades by the qualities of a soldier and a gentleman.

I respectfully refer to the services of the various commanders mentioned in the reports of their Brigadiers, and to add my personal testimony to the coolness, courage and valor of Colonel Bendix, Tenth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel Duryea, Fifth New York Volunteers; Major Floyd Jones, Eleventh Infantry; Major Clitz, Twelfth Infantry, and Major Andrew, Seventeenth Infantry; Captains Hendrickson, Sixth Infantry; Collins, Fourth Infantry, O'Connell and McKib-

bin, Fourteenth Infantry; Walker and J. D. Wilkins, Third Infantry, and Captain Bond, Second Infantry. These Captains, with the exception of McKibbin, were in command of their Regiments, except Captains J. D. Wilkins and M. M. Blunt, Third and Twelfth Infantry, who were in command of their respective Regiments at the battle of Malvern, July 1st. In the same list I desire to include the names of Captain R. N. Scott, Fourth Infantry, acting Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade; First Lieutenant John S. Poland, Regimental Quartermaster, Second Infantry, and acting Aide-de-Camp, Second Brigade, and Reverend Gordon Winslow, Fifth New York Volunteers. These officers were conspicuous for gallantry throughout the 27th. The latter, acting as aide to Colonel Warren, united in himself the duties of minister, soldier and surgeon.

I beg also to heartily unite in the various notices of good behavior and soldierly bearing on the part of Captains and subaltern officers, and in the recommendations for promotion to faithful and meritorious non-commissioned officers.

The medical officers generally were untiring in their efforts to relieve the wounded.

Brigade Surgeon Bigelow, Drs. Spencer, Middleton and Okie, U. S. Army, had charge of the

field hospital. Drs. Sternberg, Forwood, Ramsey, and Woodhull, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Doolittle, of Fifth New York Volunteers, and acting assistant Surgeon Grant, were prompt and faithful in their onerous duties. Dr. Doolittle is spoken of by Colonel Warren as being particularly distinguished by his services on the field after having his horse shot under him and being severely bruised. Dr. Sternberg added largely to the reputation already acquired on the disastrous field of Bull Run.

My thanks are especially due to Captain Weed, Fifth, and Captain Edwards, Third U. S. Artillery, belonging to my Division, and to Captain Tidball, Second, and Lieutenant Kingsbury, Fifth Regular Artillery, and their Lieutenants for the superb manner in which their guns were handled. For the names of these Lieutenants the General is respectfully referred to the reports of the Battery commanders.

It is not too much to say that the enemy's attack on my right flank was frustrated mainly by the services of Captains Weed and Tidball.

In conclusion, no army ever underwent greater hardship in the same length of time than this Army of the Potomac. Seven pitched battles attest its valor. Hunger, night marches, tropical

heat, storm-drenched, wary and exhausted, they reached their new base uncomplainingly, and cheerful, still defiant.

Annexed will be found tabular statements of the killed, wounded and missing.

They aggregate 8 officers killed, 30 wounded, 6 missing; 178 enlisted men killed, 656 wounded, 288 missing. Grand total 1,122 killed, wounded and missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE SYKES,

Brigadier General, Commanding Division.

CAPT. FRED. T. LOCKE, A. A. G.,

Fifth Army Corps.

Report of
Colonel Gouverneur K. Warren

**Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding Third Brigade, of the Battle of Gaines' Mill,
Engagement at Turkey Bridge, and Battle at Malvern Hill**

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
SYKES' DIVISION, PORTER'S CORPS,
July 4, 1862.

Sir:—I have the honor to report the operations of this Brigade from June 26 to July 3, 1862.

The Brigade consisted on the 26 ultimo of the Fifth New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Duryea, number about 450 effective men for duty, and of the Tenth New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Bendix, numbering about 575 men for duty.

The First Connecticut, Colonel Tyler, had been relieved from my command for duty with the heavy artillery.

The conflict having begun on the right of our army at Mechanicsville, on the afternoon of the 26 ultimo, we were ordered out with the rest of the Division and remained in line of battle all night. At 2.30 A. M. on the 27th, we marched back, as

directed, and took up our line, so as to defend the crossing of Gaines' Creek, while the trains and artillery effected a passage.

This having been accomplished, we again marched forward to a new position, about a half a mile from the last, where it had been determined to prevent the further advance of the enemy. The line assigned to my Brigade, forming the left of the Division, had its left resting upon a forest, which, I was informed, was held by Griffin's Brigade, and our line of battle was in an open plowed field, along a gentle slope, in a measure hiding us from the observation of the enemy, though affording but little shelter from distant curved firing. In front of us, distant from 200 to 300 yards, was a belt of woods, growing in a ravine, through openings of which a view could be had of an extensive open field beyond. These woods I occupied with a company of the Fifth New York Volunteers as skirmishers. From 300 to 400 yards to the right of my line was another forest, bordering upon the open field and running nearly in a direction perpendicular to our line. This I guarded by a company of the Fifth New York Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers. Major Clitz' battalion of the Twelfth Regular Infantry was on my right, on a line nearly perpendicular to mine, with a large interval be-

tween us. Our artillery was posted to the rear and to the left of my line. About 10.30 o'clock A. M. these arrangements were complete, and we waited the approach of the enemy. The weather was very warm. About 12.30 P M. the enemy forced the passage of Gaines' Creek near the mill, and, cheering as they came, appeared in force at a distance in the open field beyond the wooded ravine in my front.

About 1 o'clock P M. they advanced in several lines, and at my request Captain Edwards brought up a section of his battery on my right and opened on them. Their artillery replied. Others of our batteries to the rear of my line also opened on them, and a fierce fire was carried on between them over our heads, in which we suffered considerably. Captain Edwards steadily kept up his fire, though opposed by several batteries, till, the enemy having driven in our line of skirmishers, I advised him to retire. The enemy now advanced sharpshooters to the edge of the woods to pick off our artillerymen posted behind us, but our rifle firing compelled them to retire.

One of our batteries having opened with shrapnel, the premature explosion of these shells behind us caused so much loss that I was compelled to change my line by throwing the right to the rear

along the road and the left more toward the enemy and along the woods to our left.

The enemy's fire ceasing for a time, our artillery also ceased and there was a lull, so that we began to think the enemy had retired. But under the shelter of the woods he had formed a column to attack the position occupied by Major Clitz to the right of my first position, and as soon as it appeared the rapid firing of our artillery dispersed it in a few moments. Again there was a lull, but this time he had planned his attack on the position occupied by myself and where our artillery could not be used without endangering us.

I should think it was now nearly 3 o'clock P M. Suddenly a Regiment burst from the woods with loud yells, advancing at double-quick upon us. The Fifth New York Volunteers, which had been drawn back to be out of the fire of our own artillery, rapidly reformed to meet them on our first position. The enemy received a portion of the fire of the Tenth New York Volunteers as he came rapidly on, and when he neared the Fifth New York Volunteers we charged back, turning his charge into a flight, killing and wounding nearly all of those who fled. This charge of the enemy had also been accompanied by a vigorous attack on our position in the woods and as we advanced we received a heavy

fire from the enemy stationed in them. Our men, nothing daunted, continued to advance and drove them from it. The brigade was reformed (as well as the confusion produced by this charge would allow) in its first position and again it successfully repulsed the advance of the enemy, driving him back to the woods in front, up to which point the colors of the Fifth New York were twice carried. During this part of the fight the artillery on both sides was silent. The enemy continued to throw forward fresh troops. The gallant and lamented Major Clitz engaged them on the right. The Sixth Regular Infantry came to reinforce me and I placed them in position. General Reynolds also came up now with his Brigade and I withdrew my shattered regiments. Besides the exhaustion of the men from their efforts and the bad condition of the arms from the firing we had done, about 140 of the Fifth New York Volunteers and about 50 of the Tenth New York Volunteers were killed and wounded.

The battle had now become general all along our lines and the artillery had resumed its fire. I took up a position, supporting a 20-pounder battery, just to the rear of the first position, maintained it, though suffering continually from the enemy's fire, which now reached all parts of the field.

To our left was the Eleventh United States Infantry, also supporting batteries. Toward evening the enemy succeeded in forcing back the Division on our left, when the batteries we supported were withdrawn, we throwing in all the fire our diminished numbers would permit. We here witnessed the firm stand of the Eleventh United States Infantry on our left and the charge of the Second United States Infantry on our right. The advance of the enemy on our front was thus effectually checked.

We then took up a position supporting one of the batteries under Captain Platt, which position maintained till darkness put an end to the firing and the battery was withdrawn.

We were much concerned as to the cause of the cheering which took place in our rear (by the Regiments of French's and Meagher's Brigades), fearing they were a rebel force that had succeeded in getting in our rear. From the beginning of the battle till night brought it to a close, we were almost constantly under fire, of which fact I believe the General was a witness.

Our casualties in this day's battle were as follows: In the Fifth New York Volunteers 38 were killed and 110 wounded. Among the first was Captain William T. Partridge, who fell nobly leading on his men to the charge. Among the wounded

were Captain George Duryea, Lieutenant Thomas W Cartwright, Lieutenant Felix Agnus and Lieutenant Ralph E. Prime. Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Duryea was everywhere conspicuous in the fight, mounted on his horse and inspired everyone by his gallantry. Major Hull's horse was shot in the first charge. Captain Winslow was acting as field officer and mounted, both acted most bravely. Colonel Duryea speaks of the gallant conduct of the following-named officers to which I can also add my own testimony: Major H. D. Hull, Captain C. Winslow, Captain William T Partridge, Captain George Duryea, Captain H. H. Burnett, Captain C. J Cambreleng, Captain W F Lewis, Captain C. Boyd, Lieutenants C. S. Montgomery, G. O. Hager, H. G. O. Eickler, J. McConnell, J. H. Lounsberry, Charles Sargent, T W Cartwright, R. E. Prime, F Agnus and S. W Wheeler. I refer you to the list of meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates in Colonel Duryea's report submitted herewith, and also to it for the names of the killed and wounded.

I received a bruise on my knee by a spent ball, which gave rise to the report of my being wounded, and my horse received two balls in his neck, but he carried me all through the fight.

In the Tenth New York Volunteers Colonel

Bendix reports the casualties as follows: killed, 8 enlisted men; wounded, 42 enlisted men and 2 officers—Lieutenant James R. Smith and Lieutenant Georg F. Tate. I annex herewith the list of casualties in detail furnished me by Colonel Bendix.

Colonel Bendix has not furnished any report of those distinguished for meritorious conduct. I have only to say that the Colonel himself behaved in the most cool and efficient manner, always at his post, always ready to execute my orders with promptness and always with his Regiment under fire. I must also mention the gallant conduct of Surgeon Doolittle, whose horse was killed under him and himself bruised, but who has been constantly with the command to this day.

Early next morning (the 28th) we withdrew across the Chickahominy and remained till late in the afternoon on the high bank supporting the artillery, defending the passage of that stream. Toward evening we took up our march for the left of the Army, traveled all night and crossed White Oak swamp next morning, the 29th of June. Here we remained in position all day and night to defend the bridge against any enemy coming from Richmond along the Charles City road. On the morning of the 30th we moved with the Division to the James River near the mouth of Turkey Creek, and

took up our position on the left in the woods, to meet the approach of any enemy along the river road. My Brigade being posted in its proper position on the left, occupied the woods, observing the low, extensive, cultivated plateau beyond.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the enemy appeared along the river road and we made our dispositions to receive him, occupying the woods with our full strength, and being reinforced by Major Jones, Eleventh Infantry, held in reserve. The enemy advanced and opened a battery against the hill occupied by General Sykes, when the fire of our artillery compelled a speedy retreat. This move of the enemy was further expedited by the shells from the gunboats, which produced much consternation among them.

Next morning, July 1st, I was reinforced by Captain Martin's battery of five light 12-pounder guns. I pushed forward my skirmishers to the front and captured a captain and private of the attacking force of the previous day, two pieces of artillery and six caissons which they had abandoned. The fire of our artillery had been very severe, as the number of dead horses showed, and the retreat was hurried, leaving cannon, caissons, clothing, etc. From my prisoners I learned that the column advancing upon us the previous day was

composed of General Wise's and General Holmes' Divisions, numbering 15,000 infantry, two regiments of cavalry and thirty pieces of artillery. Lieutenant Hess of the Cavalry, with a platoon, also reported to me and he was pushed forward till the enemy's pickets were reached. Throughout the day he continued to observe the enemy to the front, while the fierce battle was going on to our right and rendered the most valuable services. We cut a road through the woods, and a section of Martin's Battery was placed to command the open beyond, dispersing the enemy's cavalry with shrapnel whenever it appeared.

In the afternoon the other three pieces of Captain Martin's Battery did efficient service in shelling the woods from which the enemy attacked the left of the Division on our right, while it was engaged in the battle. The Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers stood to arms all day and night in this position, through June 30th and July 1st, expecting the enemy in front and receiving the occasional fire of our gunboats in the rear, which latter killed only one man (of the Tenth New York Volunteers). Though several shells burst amongst us, there was only one casualty here.

About 1 A. M., July 2d, we were ordered to

withdraw our picket guard and proceed at once to this place. We were ready to move in a short time, but the road was so thronged with troops that we were unable to proceed till all the others had gone.

We then marched to this place through the cold drenching storm of that day and bivouacked.

Next morning, July 3d, we were aroused by the shells from an enemy's battery falling in close proximity to our camp, and we were ordered out with the rest of the Division to drive the battery away or effect its capture. This object was accomplished by other troops before we reached the locality of the battery, and we returned to occupy the pleasant camp where we now are.

This hard fighting, long marches and sleepless nights of my command, bore with manliness and cheerfulness, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I shall feel proud if my superiors are as well satisfied with me as I am with those I command.

My personal staff rendered me most efficient service. The Rev. Gordon Winslow acted as my aide during the fierce conflict of the 27th of June in which we were engaged, and subsequently gave the most invaluable aid in removing the sick and wounded.

Lieutenant A. S. Marvin, acting assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant A. L. Thomas, Quartermaster, performed their respective duties with coolness and success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
*Colonel Fifth N Y Volunteers,
Commanding Third Brigade.*

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL A. FOSTER,
*Aide de Camp, and Act'g Asst. Adj.-Genl.,
Sykes' Division.*

Report of
Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Duryea

**Fifth New York Infantry, of the Battle of Gaines' Mill,
Engagement at Turkey Bridge, and Battle of Malvern Hill**

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH REGIMENT,
NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

Camp near Harrison's Bar, Va., July 4, 1862.

Sir:—I have honor respectfully to submit the following report of the movements of this Regiment, from June 26th to July 2d, inclusive:

Thursday at 4 P M. moved out of camp to support of McCall's Division on the Mechanicsville road. Bivouacked that night in line of battle in an open field, where we remained until about 2.30 o'clock on Friday morning, when we returned to our camp, slung knapsacks and moved on the road toward Cold Harbor About daybreak formed line of battle on the skirt of the wood in the rear of Gaines' Mill, where we remained about two hours; then moved forward in the direction and to the left of Cold Harbor, where we formed line of battle in an open field about 10.30 A. M. Here we rested until about noon, when, in accordance with your orders, we changed our position forward, our lines

resting under the crest of the hill about 200 yards from a piece of woods, where, after remaining about half an hour, the enemy appeared in force opposite our right, advancing in successive lines of battle. Shortly after making their appearance they posted a battery on our right and opened fire through the opening in the woods, throwing shrapnel, shell, grape and canister with accuracy and effect. Company E was then ordered to the front as skirmishers to pick off the gunners from the batteries, which was done with considerable effect. They were driven in by an advance of the enemy in force, which was met by a fire by companies along the whole Regiment, followed by a fire by file, which had the effect to check the enemy and drive them back into the woods. They did not appear again for about an hour. The batteries meanwhile continued to play upon us, thinning our ranks perceptibly. Agreeably with your orders, we again changed position, forming line of battle in the road. Shortly after the enemy emerged in force from the woods on our left, and we then resumed our former position on the crest of the hill.

Of the charge which the Regiment then made, in which Colonel Warren and all the field officers mounted took a part in leading, it is unnecessary for me to report. Suffice it that the enemy was

driven from the field in confusion and the fugitives were nearly annihilated by our fire. The enemy with fresh troops now opened with musketry from the woods, the most deadly fire being carried on by both sides, they several times appearing on the field in force. They fought bravely and contested the ground with great stubbornness. Our line was several times forced to yield, which it did in good order before a greatly superior number, but as often advanced and regained the ground at the point of the bayonet. We occupied the ground until reinforcements came to our support and held it, when we were relieved and ordered to support batteries of field artillery on our right, which we did until about 8.30 P. M., delivering an effective fire whenever the enemy approached, and suffering considerably.

Night having set in and firing having ceased, the batteries were withdrawn and we retired from the field. We were in the engagement about eight and a half hours. The greater part of the time under a very severe fire. Colonel Warren, having command of the Brigade, left but two field officers to the Regiment, and Captain Cleveland Winslow, of Company E, was detailed to act as Major.

During the action the following changes took place in the command of the companies Lieutenant C. S. Montgomery, of Company C, was assigned

to command of Company B. The two remaining officers of Company C being subsequently wounded, Lieutenant Eickler, of Company H, was assigned to the command of that Company. Lieutenant Lounsberry, of Company K, was assigned to the command of Company E.

I wish to mention the gallant conduct of the following officers: Major Hull, Captains Winslow, Partridge, Duryea, Burnett, Cambreleng, Lewis and Boyd; Lieutenants Montgomery, Sargent, Hager, Cartright, Eickler, McConnell, Lounsberry, Prime, Wheeler and Agnus. Their coolness was particularly shown in preparing for the last charge, just previous to which, the Regiment being very much thinned, the rank were closed and told off with great coolness under the most terrific fire.

Captain William T Partridge, of Company I, behaved with great bravery and coolness, commanding the admiration of the entire Regiment. He was nearly the whole day advanced with his company as skirmishers in a very exposed position, and was killed while gallantly leading his company in a charge.

I must also call attention to the following non-commissioned officers and privates, whose meritorious acts came under the notice of myself and others, viz.: Color Sergeant Andrew B. Allison, of Com-

pany H; Color Sergeant John H. Berrian, of Company D; Color Corporal Leon Olivia, of Company B (killed); Orderly Sergeant Patrick Gilligan, of Company A; Private James E. Macbeth, of Company H, Sergeant Thomas R. Martin, of Company D; Sergeant John H. Reilley, of Company D, Corporal John McKenna, of Company D; Corporal William H. Screder, of Company D; Corporal Joseph H. Pierce, of Company D; Orderly Sergeant John Frie, of Company E; Sergeant John S. Raymond, of Company E; Orderly Sergeant William McDowell, of Company G; Private William F Mandeville, of Company F (killed), Orderly Sergeant Andrew Whitehead, of Company H. Sergeant William Chambers, of Company H; Corporal John Keeney, of Company H, Private James J. Robinson, of Company I, Private George McGeehan, of Company E; Drummer Boy Robert Daly, of Company D.

We went into action about 450 strong.

Dr. O. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, remained with the sick and wounded at Savage Station, and no doubt fell into the hands of the enemy. He is the officer reported missing. Of the missing enlisted men some are supposed to have been wounded and left on the field, and all are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

After leaving the battlefield we proceeded to near Woodbury's Bridge, where we bivouacked, and remained until 3 o'clock Saturday morning, 28th, when we crossed the Chickahominy and remained supporting the artillery defending the passage of the stream until about 5 P. M. We then proceeded in the direction of Savage Station, marching all night, crossing the White Oak swamp on the morning of the 29th, and halting on the Charles City road, where we remained until Monday morning, 30th, watching the Charles City road in the direction of Richmond. Monday morning took up the march, and halted about noon at Turkey Creek, near James River. Here we took a position on the Richmond road along the river.

At about 3 o'clock P. M. the enemy appeared in force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, the latter opening fire upon us. We prepared to give them battle, advancing our skirmishers along the edge of the woods, when the enemy being fired upon by the gunboats and artillery on our right, retired.

We remained on the ground that night and in the morning were re-inforced by a section of artillery. About noon the enemy's force of cavalry and infantry again made their appearance, advancing along the Richmond road. We opened fire upon them from our battery and succeeded in driving

them back. They afterward appeared several times during the day, but were as often driven back. In this position we were very much exposed, shells often falling inside our lines.

The entire regiment remained on picket that night till 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 2d, when we marched through a cold and drenching rain to near Harrison's Bar, where we arrived and bivouacked about 5 o'clock P. M.

During all these trying scenes the men under my command have maintained a spirit of cheerfulness and determination, yielding none of their discipline or soldierly pride.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DURYEA,
*Lieut.-Col., Commanding Fifth New York
Volunteers.*

LIEUT. A. S. MARVIN, JR.,
*Fifth N Y Vols. A. A. A. G. Third Brigade,
Sykes' Division.*

Extract

Pages 94 to 97, "History of the Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac (Gaines Mill)."

Learning that General Longstreet was arriving on his right, General Hill now moved forward to the attack. Gregg's South Carolinians became engaged with the "Vaunted Fifth New York Zouaves and Sykes' regulars," and a moment later, Branch, Anderson, Field and Archer joined the struggle, with Braxton's Battery coming into action on the left. Branch, being hard pressed, Pender's Bigade was sent to his support. So warm was the reception met with that General Hill reports:

"The incessant roar of musketry and deep thunder of the artillery told that the whole force of the enemy was in my front."

General Gregg reports that in an effort to capture a Battery, "a good way on their (our) right" (probably Martin's), the First South Carolina Rifles suffered a loss of 81 killed and 234 wounded, out of 537 men taken into action; and also that all the members of the color guard of the First South Carolina Infantry were shot down around Colonel D. H. Hamilton, who, for a part of the time, bore the colors himself.

GENERAL ANDERSON REPORTS:

"On arriving near the edge of the woods, we came under a brisk fire of the enemy, which increased as we emerged from it and crossed the narrow slip of land to the crest of the hill. Here the Brigade encountered a very hot fire, both of musketry and shell, which brought us to a halt from the double-quick in which I had commenced the charge.

But it was only after *a third* charge, in which every effort was made by me to gain the enemy's lines beyond the ravine, that I concluded to order my men to lie down in the edge of the wood and hold *the* position."

GENERAL FIELD REPORTS :

"Giving the command to charge, we rushed forward, until forced by an overpowering fire from greatly superior numbers to fall back for support, which was received. I again formed and moved forward to the attack, General Archer's Brigade forming on my right. Both Brigades responded to the call and rushed forward, and, gaining the crest of the hill, were again stopped by an infantry fire that nothing could live under."

GENERAL ARCHER REPORTS :

"The troops under my command advanced at a double-quick to within twenty steps of the breastworks, when they fell back before the irresistible fire of artillery and rifles. The obvious impossibility of carrying the position without support prevented me from attempting to check the retreat. Had they not fallen back, I would myself have ordered it."

Concerning this initial struggle with the Zouaves and regulars, General Hill concludes his report :

"From having been the attacking, I now became the attacked, but stubbornly, gallantly was the ground held. My Division was thus engaged full two hours before assistance was received. We failed to carry the enemy's lines, but we paved the way for the successful attacks afterwards, and in which attacks it was necessary to employ the whole of our Army that side of the Chickahominy."

Such thorough endorsement by an enemy is seldom earned and never better deserved. With 26 regiments, 4 battalions and 3 batteries, General Hill, though his "brave men had done all that any soldier could do," had failed to

carry the line that was held by 9 regiments (finally increased to 11), 3 battalions and 2 batteries.

General Gregg's attack first struck Warren's Brigade—the Fifth New York, about 450 strong, and the Tenth New York, about 575 strong—and then the Twelfth United States, supported by a section of Edwards' Battery on the right of Warren's line and the fire of other guns on the height in rear.

The fire of the First South Carolina was met by the fire of the Fifth New York and routed by a counter charge from the latter Regiment.

Major Clitz with the Twelfth, and Captain O'Connell on his right with the Fourteenth, and Major Andrews with the Tenth and Seventeenth, closing the intervals between Clitz and Warren, also charged and drove the enemy across the marsh and into the woods beyond.

In this struggle, Warren's Regiment won from General Sykes the statement that "the Fifth New York Volunteers were the peers of any troops on that hard-fought field."

From reports of prominent officers engaged in the Battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, see "Records of the War of the Rebellion," series 1, volume xi, part 2.

At the battle of the Chickahominy, I desire especially to call to the attention of the commanding general the conduct of Brigadier-General Sykes and of his Brigade commanders, Colonel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, and Major Lovell, who, for hours, by the admirable disposition of their men, drove back the enemy and maintained their ground against fearful odds.

FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Major-General.

(See page 226.)

The following is a synopsis of the casualties of the First South Carolina Rifles, as made out by the commanders

of companies on the 12th instant, copies of such reports accompanying this report:

Killed.....	81
Wounded.....	234
Missing.....	4
	<hr/>
Total	314
Carried into action	537

J. FOSTER MARSHALL,
Colonel First South Carolina Vol. Rifles.

N. B.—The First South Carolina Rifles met with this great loss while engaged with the Fifth New York Vol. Infty. at Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862.

The following letter addressed to the editor of the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C., and published in that journal under the date of September 3, 1885, will give an idea of the ferocity of the battle mentioned.

To the Editor.—When the war broke out in 1861, I was a red-hot rebel, and remained such till our Army of Northern Virginia laid down their arms at Appomattox. On the day of the surrender a change of heart came over me, and from that day to this I am for the Union, heart and soul, and am ready to shoulder the musket again, against all who are enemies to the Union and the American flag.

I don't want you to think, Mr. Editor, that I am alone. In this section there are thousands of ex-rebels who feel as I feel. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like information through the columns of your paper, and I am sure some of your readers can give it to me, and that is this: At the Battle of Gaines Farm (some call it Gaines's Mill), June 27, 1862, our Regiment, the First South Carolina Rifles, Gregg's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Corps, was charged three times by a regiment that wore a red Zouave uniform. This Yankee Regiment made the most desperate charge I ever witnessed in the War. Our loss in repelling the charge was 60 per cent. of those engaged, killed and wounded. We were informed that this Regiment was given three gills of whiskey and gunpowder per man, ten minutes before they made the charge. Is this true? Can any of your readers give me the number of this Regiment and to what State it belonged and the name of the brave Colonel who led these desperate Yankees? From that day to this, I have been fully convinced that no one Southerner is equal to three Yankees.

JOHN B. MASON,

First South Carolina Rifles.

Macon, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 28, 1862.

COLONEL G. K. WARREN,

Dear Sir.—While within the Confederate lines I was much gratified at often hearing the highest praise bestowed upon your gallant Regiment by the enemy. From their generals down through all grades, they all coincided that they never had seen the superiors of the “Red legs” for unflinching courage and coolness.

Yours with respect,

(Signed) JAMES S. SMITH,
Asst. Surgeon U S. A.

July 29, 1862.

The above was sent me by Colonel Warren then acting Brigadier-General, I being in command of the Regiment in the action referred to.

H. DURYEA,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Fifth N Y Vols.

Complimentary Order issued by General George Sykes, commanding the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps at the Battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HENRY HOUSE, VA.

December 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 49.

The General Commanding desires to express his thanks to the Officers and enlisted men of the Division for the cheerfulness, endurance and valor they have exhibited in the recent operations around the City of Fredericksburg. Though not called on to share in the direct assault upon the enemy's entrenchments, the position assigned them was one of equal peril and was held under circumstances that tax the best qualities of a soldier—patience, discipline and courage. The First Brigade and the Fifth New York Vols. of the Third Brigade had the honor to cover the withdrawal of the troops from Fredericksburg. This maneuver was accomplished without loss or disaster of any kind and with skill, celerity and boldness.

The General trusts and believes that the soldiers he has the honor to command will be characterized always by the same devotion to duty, and the same earnest desire to preserve the reputation they have so justly acquired, while belonging to the Army of the Potomac.

By command of Brig.-Gen'l Sykes.

(Signed) GEO. RYAN, *A. A. A. G.*

Official A. S. MARVIN, *A. A. Genl.*

Headquarters Third Brigade, Second Div.,
December, 1862.

Extract from the report of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty on the Fitz John Porter inquiry.

“The report further says: It is shown that the Fifth

Army Corps, which Genl. Porter commanded, bore a most important and gallant part in the battle of the 30th; that when Longstreet's Army, seeing their opportunity, 'pressed forward to strike Pope's extreme left wing and flank,' Warren, with his little Brigade, sprang into the gap and breasted the storm, until but a handful of his brave men were left alive. Then Sykes and Reynolds, also of Porter's Command, with their Brigades, seized the commanding ground, and, like a rock, withstood the advance of the victorious enemy, and saved the Union Army from rout."

"Thus did this gallant Corps nobly and amply vindicate the character of their trusted chief, and demonstrate to all the world that disobedience of orders and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy are crimes which could not possibly find a place in the head or heart of him who thus commanded that Corps."

Note.—General Warren's Brigade consisted of the Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers.

L. P. D'Orleans.

Compte de Paris, in reply to a letter addressed to him by George L. Catlin, United States Consul, La Rochelle, France, says, under the heading:

CHATEAU D'EU, SEINE INFERIEURE,

June 13, 1878.

Sir.—I do not think that I mentioned in any special manner the Fifth New York Zouaves in my history of the Civil War in America; but this is only because, having so many events to recount, I had not space enough to mention singly any organization under that of a Brigade.

I remember very well the Fifth New York in the Peninsula just after the Battle of Williamsburg, and the soldier-like appearance of this fine body of men. This appearance struck the best judges, for else the Zouaves would not have

been brigaded under General Sykes with the regulars, who were justly considered as a model for the other troops.

This favorable opinion was fully justified when the Regiment had to go through the ordeal of the battles on the Chickahominy, and I well remember on the evening of the bloody day of Gaines Mill, how few, but how proud, were the remnant of the Fifth New York, after holding so long their ground, on our right, against Jackson's attacks.

Believe me, sir, yours truly,

L. P. ORLEANS,
Compte de Paris.

To Geo. L. Catlin, Esq., Paris.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS, April 15, 1878.

Mr. A. DAVENPORT, New York.

Dear Sir—An absence of more than two months from this Post must be my excuse for not having sooner answered your letter.

I am very sorry that I cannot send you the "order" you wish. It should be among the records of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, but they, as you are aware, did not go with me when I succeeded General Meade in command of the Corps. It is barely possible that General Warren, United States Engineer, now at Newport, R. I., might furnish you with it.

My opinion of the Fifth New York Volunteers never changed. I doubt whether it had an equal, certainly no superior among all the regiments of the Army of the Potomac.

Its death-roll and list of casualties will tell how and where it stood better than any word of its commanders. I have always maintained it to be the best Volunteer organization I ever knew.

Yours very respectfully,
GEORGE SYKES.

Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac

BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

Page 190—

“Colonel G. K. Warren, who then commanded one of Porter’s Brigades (Fifth and Tenth, New York Volunteers), seeing the imminence of the danger, at once and without waiting for orders, moved forward with his small but brave Brigade of about one thousand men and occupied the important position abandoned by Reynolds (page 191). Warren occupied the important point he had seized, held on stoutly and against a fearful loss till all the rest of Porter’s troops had been retired and only withdrew when the enemy had advanced so close as to fire in the very faces of the men.”

(Swinton’s account of the second Battle of Bull Run.)

Warren’s Brigade at second Bull Run. (See History of Fifth Army Corps, pages 231 and 232.)

“Unwilling to retire from his position, which involved the withdrawal of this efficient battery (Haslett’s Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery), Warren held his ground, hoping that fresh troops would be thrown forward to meet the enemy now advancing in the open field in his front, well knowing that his position was one from which he could not retreat in the face of a superior force.

The enemy advanced with rapidity upon Warren, with the evident intention of capturing Hazlett’s battery. The Tenth New York was compelled to fall back, arriving at the position held by the Fifth New York in such a manner as to almost completely prevent the Fifth from firing upon the enemy. While Warren was endeavoring to clear them from his front, the enemy opened fire in force from the woods to the rear and left of the Fifth with fearful effect. Warren then gave the order to face about and march down the hill, so as to bring the enemy all on his front; but in the roar of musketry his voice could only be heard a short dis-

tance. Captain Boyd, near him, repeated the command, but his men only partially obeyed it. They appeared unwilling to make a backward movement. He was wounded while trying to execute it. Adjutant Sovereign carried the order along the line to Captain Winslow, commanding the Regiment, and to the other Captains, but was killed in the act; and before the colors and the remnant of the Regiment could be extricated, 298 men of the Fifth and 133 of the Tenth were killed or wounded.

During the time the above-described battle was going on, General McDowell, still not appreciating the real state of affairs, replied to Porter's request to have "Sigel pushed up," as follows:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

August 30, 1862.

General:—Major-General McDowell directs that you push on the movement, suggested in your note to him, to the left, and General Heintzelman, now here, will attend to the front and right.

You have at your disposal to reinforce you, King's Division and Reynolds'

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,

Colonel and Chief of Staff"

As if in the presence of an *aggressive* enemy was then only becoming apparent to him, the following postscript was added to the above:

"The enemy having shown indication of advancing by the right, Reynolds has been withdrawn from your column and put over on your left. It is still thought you will be strong enough to effect your purpose, with King; if not, General Pope will send you Sigel."

And again, as if he expected Porter's 6,000 men (Griffin being absent) to overcome Jackson, that which General

Pope's right wing had failed to do on the previous day, he directed thus:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

August 30, 1862.

Major-General McDowell is now busy attending to our left; he directs me to inform you that you must use your discretion in reference to the employment of King's Division in connection with the service you are to perform.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Note.—The above correspondence was had between Generals McDowell and Porter during the engagement Captain Lewis, Lieutenant Hagar and Adjutant Sovereign were killed, Captains Boyd, Montgomery and McConnell were wounded.

Extracts from Fox's Regimental losses in the American Civil War:

"One of the most remarkable losses in the war, both in numbers and percentage, occurred at Manassas, in General Fitz John Porter's Corps, in the celebrated Duryee Zouaves (Fifth New York), of Warren's Brigade, Sykes' Division. General Sykes, in his official report states that the Regiment took 490 into action; it lost: 79 killed, 170 wounded, and 48 missing; total, 297.

Many of the missing were killed. The deaths from wounds increased the number killed to 117 or 23 per cent. of those engaged. "*The greatest loss of life in any infantry Regiment during the war, in any one battle.*"

The Regiment held an exposed position, and General Warren states that when he endeavored to extricate them, "*they were unwilling to make a backward movement.*"

This is the Regiment which, at Gaines' Mill, having

been badly thinned, closed up its ranks and counted off anew, "with great coolness while exposed to a most terrific fire." (Official Report.) (See Fox, p. 28.)

FOX ON MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF CASUALTIES.

	Battle	Eng'd	Kill'd	W'n'd	Miss'g	Per c.
1st Minnesota.....	Gettysburg	262	47	168	..	82.0
141st Pennsylvania..	Gettysburg	198	25	103	21	75.7
101st New York.....	Manassas	168	6	101	17	73.8
25th Massachusetts.	Cold Harbor	310	53	139	28	70.0
20th Mass.....	Fredericksburg	238	25	138	..	68.4
5th New York.....	Manassas	490	79	170	48	60.6

"It is well to pause here and consider what these figures mean; to think of what such extraordinary percentages imply. Perhaps their significance will be better understood when compared with some extraordinary loss in foreign wars; some well-known instance which may serve as a standard of measurement. Take the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Its extraordinary loss has been made a familiar feature of heroic verse and story in every land, until the whole world has heard of the gallant Six Hundred and their ride into the Valley of Death.

Now, as the Light Brigade accomplished nothing, merely executed an order which was a blunder, it must be that it was the danger and its attendant loss which inspired the interest in that historic ride. What was the loss? The Light Brigade took 673 officers and men into that charge; they lost 113 killed and 134 wounded (see Kinglake); total, 247 or 36.07 per cent.

The heaviest loss in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian War, occurred in the Sixteenth Infantry (Third Westphalian), at Mars La Tour. Like all German regiments of the line, it numbered 3,006 men. As this battle was the first in which it was engaged, occurring within a few days of the opening of the campaign, it carried 3,000 men into action. It lost 509 killed and mortally wounded, 619 wounded and 365 missing; total, 1,484, or 49.4 per cent.

The Garde Schutzen Battalion, 1,000 strong, lost at Metz, August 18th, 162 killed, and mortally wounded, 294, and 5 missing; total, 461, of 46.1 per cent.

A comparison of these percentages with those of the Union regiments in certain battles just cited will give some idea of the desperate character of the fighting during the American Civil War.

Note.—Over sixty-seven instances can be cited where the loss in a Regiment in a single battle, during the Civil War, was over 50.0 per cent. (See Fox's Regimental losses, pp. 36-37.)

“The next battle was Manassas (Second Bull Run), where the Fifth Corps, still under command of General Porter, did some of the best fighting on that field, the largest regimental loss in killed and wounded in Pope's entire army at that battle, occurring in the Duryee Zouaves, one of Porter's Regiments.” (See Fox, page 75.)

SYKES' DIVISION.

“Another Division remarkable for superiority in discipline and efficiency was Sykes' Division of Regulars. The regular troops of the United States Army serving in the Army of the Potomac were formed into one Division of two Brigades, under command of Major-General George Sykes, who was succeeded in 1863 by General Romeyn B. Ayres. This Division, including the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth United States Infantry. The Regiments were small, seldom having over eight companies to a Regiment, and often only three. At Gaines' Mill and at Gettysburg they sustained a terrible percentage of loss. The Division became so reduced in numbers that it was withdrawn from the field in 1864. The largest losses in the Division occurred in the Fourteenth Infantry; but that might have been due to larger numbers.

The Regular Division was, undoubtedly, the best officered of any Division in the Army, the officers being selected

solely with reference to their ability. In addition to those from the National Military Academy, a large number were promoted from the ranks.

Attached to the Division of Regulars was an additional Brigade, composed of volunteer regiments, which had demonstrated by their discipline and efficiency their fitness to be associated with the Regulars. Conspicuous among the volunteer regiments thus attached to the Regular Division was the Fifth New York, or Duryee Zouaves—General Warren's old Regiment." (See Fox, p. 115.)

THE FIFTH NEW YORK INFANTRY—"DURYEE ZOUAVES."

Warren's Brigade, Sykes' Division, Fifth Corps, conspicuous not only by its gay uniform, but by its precision of drill, and steady bearing under fire. General Sykes once wrote that it was the best volunteer organization he ever saw. During all its active service the Fifth was in the Division of Regulars, and fully maintained its standing and right to be there.

In addition to the great Generals who had served successively as its Colonels, the Regiment graduated other noted ones—Generals Kilpatrick, Davies and Hamblin having served in its line.

Kilpatrick was seriously wounded at Big Bethel, while a Captain in the Fifth.

The Regiment was recruited in New York City, and was one of the first to respond to the alarm of war. At Gaines' Mill, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Duryea, it faced a musketry fire which cut down one-third of its men, and won praises from all who witnessed its remarkable efficiency and drill while in the thickest of that fight; it was in that battle that, after having received several deadly volleys, it paused at one time while still under fire to "Count off" anew, so that its movements might not be deranged by the absence of its fallen men." (See Fox's *Regimental Losses*, p. 91.)

Treasurer Atkins' Report

RECEIPTS—

New York State Appropriation,	\$1,500 00	
Interest on State Appropriation,	28 58	
Private Subscriptions, - -	518 00	
Total Receipts, - - - -		\$2,046 58

EXPENDITURES—

Cost of Monument (Vollmar),	\$1,350 00	
Committee's Visit to Battlefield,		
October 20, 1905, - -	70 00	
Total Cost of Transportation,	157 20	
Iron Fence Surrounding Monu-		
ment, - - - -	87 93	
Cleaning, G r a d i n g, Draining		
Grounds, - - - -	58 55	
Printing, Stationery, - -	56 50	
Postage, - - - -	15 00	
Total Expenditures, - - - -		\$1,795 18

RECAPITULATION—

Total Receipts, - - -	\$2,046 58	
Total Disbursements, - -	1,795 18	
Total Balance, - - - -		\$251 40
Balance transferred to General Fund, -		\$251 40

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